THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

FACE YOUR TROUBLES.

The best way to get over the ills of life, is to face them square up—not with stoical indifference or in a dare devil, care nothing kind of a way, but with a steady nerve and true manly courage.—Even the best friends are not always counsellors in times of misfortune, and their advice is generally as varied as the ills that afflict us. Human flesh is exceedingly frail and the best judgements liable to err as the experience and history of the race will prove.

Because a man makes one false step in his lifetime, it is hardly sufficient, reason for abject despondency—neither does it follow that their successive steps will be false. Painful experience imparts some very solitary lessons, and is an instructor we cannot safely disregard. Job's comforters are plentiful when our sky is overshadowed, but true friends are as scarce as hen's teeth. Public opinion, whether right or wrong, is all potent, and those upon whom we most confidently rely in our misfortunes, especially when self imposed, are generally the first to fly, and alas! too often prove the bitterest in their indulgence of vindictive animosity:

"The friends who in our sunshine live,
When winter comes are flown,
And he who has but tears to give
Must weep those tears alone."

How sadly is the world wanting in that divinest Christian graces—charity. If poeple, and even professors of religion, were as assiduous in trying to reclaim the fallen, as they are to keep them down when once down—Their efforts would be exerted in a much more praiseworthy direction—True religion has no kick for the erring, but knowing the frailty of flesh abounds with pity.—*Col. Times.*

DOW DISCOVERING A THIEF.—After Lorenzo Dow had retired to his room, after a hard day's travel in the western part of Virginia, a number of persons collected in the bar-room to enjoy their usual revelries; as was the custom in that part of the country. At a late hour in the night, the alarm was given that one of the company had lost his pocket book, and a search ensued. Whereupon the landlord remarked that Lorenzo Dow was in the house, and that if the money was there, he knew that Lorenzo could find it. The suggestion was instantly receeived with approbation, and accordingly Mr. Dow was aroused from his slumbers, and brought forth to find the money. As he entered the room, his eyes ran through the company with searching inquiry, but nothing appeared that could fix guilt upon any one. The loser appeared with a countenance expressive of great concern, and besought Dow, for heaven's sake, to find the money.

"Have any left of the company since you lost your money?" said Mr. Dow.

"None," said the loser, "none."

"Then," said Lorenzo, turning to the landlord, "go and bring me a large dinner pot."

This created no little surprise. But, as supernatural powers were universally conceded, his doctrines were unhesitatingly obeyed. Accordingly the pot was brought forward, and set in the middle of the room.

"Now," said Lorenzo, "go and bring the old chicken cock from the roost"

This was also done; and at Lorenzo's directions, the cock was placed in the pot and covered over with a board or lid.

"Let the door now be fastened, and the lights extinguished," said Mr. Dow; which was also done. "Now," said he, "every person in the room must rub his hand hard against the pot, when the guilty hand touches, the cock will crow.,,

Accordingly, all came forward and rubbed, or pretended to rub against the pot. But no cock crowed.

"Let the candles now be lighted," said Lorenzo; "there is no guilty person here; if the man had any money, he must have lost it some place else. But stop," said Lorenzo, when all things were prepared, let us now examine the hands."

This was the important part of his arrangement, for, on examination, it was found that one man had not rubbed the pot. The others' hands being black with the soot from the pot, was a proof of their innocence.

"There," said Lorenzo, pointing to the man with clean hands, "there is the man who picked your pocket.

The culprit, seeing his detection, at once acknowleged his guilt, and gave up the money.

WELLINGTON AT WATERLOO.

About 4 o'clock, P. M., the enemy's artillery in front of us ceased firing all of a sudden, and we saw large masses of cavalry advance; not a man present who survived could have forgotten in after life the awful grandeur of that charge. You discovered at a distance what appeared to be an overwhelming, long moving line which, ever advancing, glittered like a stormy wave of the sea when it catches the sunlight. On they came until they got near enough, whilst the very earth seemed to vibrate beneath the thundering tramp of the mounted host. One might suppose that nothing could have resisted the shock of this terrible moving mass. They were the famous cuirassiers, almost all old soldiers, who had distinguished themselves on most of the battlefields of Europe, and were shouting "*Vive l'Empereur!*" The word of command, "Prepare to receive cavalry," had been given, every man in the front ranks knelt, and a wall, bristling with steel, held together by steady hands, presented itself to the infuriated cuirassiers.

Just before this charge the Duke entered by one of the angles of the square, accompanied only by one aid-de-camp, all the rest of his staff being either killed or wounded. Our commander-in-chief, as far as I could judge, appeared perfectly composed, but looked very thoughtful and pale. He was dressed in a great coat with a cape, white cravat, leather pantaloons, Hessian boots, and a large cocked hat *a la Russe*. The charge of the French cavalry was gallantly executed, but our well directed fire brought men and horses down, and ere long the utmest confusion arose in their ranks. The officers were exceedingly brave, and by their gestures and fearless bearing did all in their power to encourage their men to form again and renew the attack. The Duke sat unmoved, mounted on his favorite charger. I recollect his asking the Hon. Colone! Stanhope what o'clock it was, upon which Stanhope took out his watch and said it was twenty minutes past four. The Duke replied, "The battle is mine; and if the Prussians arrive on, there will be an end of the war."—*Reminiscences of Capt. Cronow.*

"FIFTEEN minutes before bed-time," says the Boston News, "cut up one dozen cold boiled potatoes and add a few slices of cabbage, with five or six pickled cucumbers. Eat heartily and wash it down with a pint of pine top whiskey. Undress and jump into bed. Lie flat on your back, and in less than an hour or thereabout, you will dream that the devil is sitting on your chest with the State House in his lap."

An old bachelor asks why one of the old Venetian persons is like marrying? Because it is an awful [illegible].

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1865. [No. 261.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

BY SAMUEL WOODWORTH, PRINTER.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view!
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill which stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well.
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss cover'd bucket which hung in the well.

That moss-cover'd vessel I hail as a treasure,
For often at noon, when return'd from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.
How ardent I seized it with hands that were glowing,
How quick to the white pebbled bottom it fell,
Then soon with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well.
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket
The moss-cover'd bucket arose from the well.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As, poised on the curb, it inclined to my lips;
Not a full blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Though fill'd with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now, far removed from the loved situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well.
The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss cover'd bucket that hangs in the well.

Rev. R. H. Boykin, of Norfolk, Va., was recently found murdered in the streets. No clue to the murderer has been discovered.

TO GAS CONSUMERS!

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF MARCH, THE PRICE of GAS will be $80 00 per 1000 feet.
WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
Lessees.
February 21, 1865. 168—dtlm.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayottevillee.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be wel hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 168—tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 124, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.
ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 350 acres of land attached.
Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

WANTED TO RENT,

A SMALL HOUSE IN THIS CITY, WITH TWO ROOMS, or a part of a house, for a highly respectable family of refugees—a lady and children, the husband being in the field. Apply immediately at the
CONSERVATIVE OFFICE.
January 28, 1865. 238—tf.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address
PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA,
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.
A Military and Classical Finishing School.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN MARCH 1st, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address
COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendant.
Oaks, N. C.
January 20, 1865. 40—w6t*.

FAUCETT, LONG & CO.,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
GREENSBORO', N. C.

WILL GIVE STRICT ATTENTION TO THE sale of real and personal property, and solicits consignments.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

On Consignment and for Sale,
100 KEGS SODA.
LONG, FAUCETT & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
January 27, 1865. 237—tf.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.
REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., } EDITORS.
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., }
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:
For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.
*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.
All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

HEADQUARTERS,
ARMIES OF CONFEDERATE STATES,
11th Feb., 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

In entering upon this campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war, require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace, and escape the punishment of their crimes. By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong, within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from publication of this order, at the Headquarters of the Department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruptions of communications, may report, within the time specified, to the nearest enrolling officer, or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificates from such officers, showing compliance with the requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. Nor does the offer of pardon extend to other offences than desertion and absence without permission.

By the same authority, it is also declared, that no general amnesty will be granted, and those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave, shall suffer such punishment as the Courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Armies of the Confederate States,
February 11, 1865.

General Orders No. 8:

The discipline and efficiency of the army have been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands to join others, in which they find service more agreeable.

This practice, almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion, by the Articles of War, exposes the offender to a similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army.

It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order No 2 of this date from Army Headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands aad joined others without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, upon complying with its conditions or suffer the consequences attached to neglecting it.

The names of such absentees will be forthwith reported to those Headquarters by the officers with whom they are serving and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands.

As soon as practicable, an inspection will be made, and charges will be preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

R. E. LEE,
General.

157—6t.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Formers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address
D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes, we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.
P. KEAN, & CO.,
Jan 18—228 tf. Richmond, Va.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale.
KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 203—tf.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reilly
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	[illegible] Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan.	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee.	J T Davis.	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals.
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead.	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D. Ferrebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo.
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D P Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford.
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T, (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Ellington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidsvit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the deceased or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
161—tf. Commissioner

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C. Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keves, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., hief Clerk.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 20 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
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	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
July							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Sept						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

1865. 1865.
CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
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J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

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GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geoiogist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.
SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.
Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

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THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

WE HAD ALL SORTS OF RUMORS on the streets yesterday. Some of them, if known to be true, would be contraband just now. We see some new goods arriving in our city which we conjecture have fled from the Yankees at Wilmington. They seem to be more successful in running the blockade than news at this time. The mails, these days, sometimes arrive within a day and night of the time they are due. In this we may be more fortunate than some of our brethren of the "quill," to some of whom it seems that the *daily visits* we strive to make them, are not made at all. We exceedingly regret this, and can assure them that it is no fault of ours.

We cannot comprehend why our paper does not reach our friends, when the mail does *chance* to pass through. We are sure that the fault is not at this office. It must originate with the Post Office authorities somewhere; but we do not believe that it is in the Post Office in this city, where we are confident that everything is done with as much care and despatch as the amount of clerical force employed will permit.

The evil is becoming intolerable and should be looked into and corrected.

The telegraph continues to stretch out its lazy length, but it brings in the news at a very slow pace.

We have received two dispatches from Fayetteville this week which occupied some twenty-four hours in reaching us. It may be able to bring in some accounts of the fires said to have recently occurred there, as well as news from other quarters before we go to press.

THE STANDARD NEWSPAPER of this city, has repeatedly remarked within the past two years, that "the South cannot be subjugated" or "we cannot be subjugated." This was perhaps a *double entendre* for which that paper is famous, or it might have used the expression with mental reservation, for which it is equally famous. Were it now to attempt to explain itself it would doubtless throw in sundry implied "ifs," or some other subjunctive. But what does it think now, when it so gently hints at the propriety of yielding to Lincoln's *ultimatum*.

That paper has been unwontedly cautious since the failure of the peace negotiation, yet it ominously hints at a peace that a State Convention would bring us. There are others of the *Standard's* way of thinking, who want a Convention. They, with the *Standard* have been whipped, nay subjugated, for a twelve-month. Why do they not more lustily call for a Convention? The situation, if the counsels of the *Standard* prevail with the people, will soon render a Convention impossible, if not useless. Perhaps they prefer now to "watch and wait." The success of Sherman seems to give the *Standard* and *Progress*, and their supporters the highest satisfaction. Finding that their counsel for a Convention meets with little general favor, they rejoice that Sherman is doing their Convention work faster than even a Convention could do it. What if Sherman should be checked in his course—what if he should be beaten and annihilated before he crosses the Catawba, as we trust he will, how would their tune be changed? What if the hopes and prospects of the Confederacy were to revive before the Ides of March? What if our people were to rally in spite of the *Standard* and *Progress*, and hurl back the invader, would they be jubilant over it? Most certainly. And if Sherman were to devastate North Carolina, would they not be equally jubilant? Who doubts it? They have been for some time playing at the game of "Heads I win, tails you lose." No difference how matters go, they are determined to be winners.

But anxious as they and their friends have been, for a Convention none of them have been bold enough to say what they want it for. They have talked about a peace—they have been ready to go off into a fit, at being charged with being reconstructionists and yet every one gathers from what they do say, that they want a convention to reconstruct *some sort of a union*. But what hope does Mr. Lincoln give them for reconstruction? Not a word. He distinctly demands that we submit to the "*new fangled* constitution and laws of the United States and lay down our arms. Would Mr Lincoln admit that a Convention in North Carolina could put her back into the Union? By her own act she withdrew from the old union, but Lincoln contends now she is still in it—never was out. But if she were to call a Convention and resolve to go back, would he then admit she was in? Not at all. The perfidy and baseness of the Lincoln party and administration, can do anything, except a a just and honorable thing.

The question is frequently asked by the submissionists, can we gain anything by fighting?—We may or we may not. If all our people were united in the purpose to maintain the struggle for freedom, we think the chances vastly in favor of success. Even the *Standard* has said time and again, "we cannot be subjugated." By fighting as long and as courageously as is in our power, we should at least maintain our honor. We would at least prove to the world our sincerity and our courage. By laying down our arms and submitting to Lincoln's terms, we should lose everything and our honor too. It is said, if we cannot accomplish anything by fighting, why continue the struggle at such a cost of life? But we may accomplish much. Heaven only knows what might be gained, if our people everywhere would rally to our standards and resolve to fight to freedom or death. To submit, we take subjugation as a choice, and what could we hope from our enemies if we deliberately choose subjugation? Could we hope anything from their magnanimity? Nothing. And what is life worth to a brave people, if with it come disgrace and dishonor to them and their children after them.

Illinois is getting to be a cosmopolitan State. The Governor's message is to be printed for distribution as follows; English, 50,000 copies; German, 20,000; Swedish, 1,000; Norwegian, 1,000; Danish, 500; French, 500.

WE GIVE BELOW a letter from a correspondent at Kinston, detailing the large scale on which impressments in that vicinity are made. He asks us whether there is "any law by authority of which," the outrages therein mentioned, (for outrages they certainly are) are authorized to be committed? We have heretofore published the law upon the subject of impressments, and in our judgment the law never contemplated any such system as that mentioned by our correspondent. If such is to be the course pursued all over the country, it will be more damaging to our cause than many Yankee soldiers could be. That our noble army must be provisioned is true, but that the families of our noble veterans must not be deprived of the means of subsistence, is equally essential, to nerve their arms in the conflict against the foe.

The State authorities have done all in their power to correct abuses of the impressment law, and we would advise our friends about Kinston to consult some legal gentleman, and seek redress by law, if there have been any violations, as no doubt there have been:

KINSTON, N. C., Feb. 14, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—Will you answer a simple interrogation, for my comfort and satisfaction, and for the enlightenment of some other interested parties.

Is there any authority by which a Post Quartermaster or commissary can send out agents all over a district of county and notify farmers who are exempt from Confederate service by State law, not to sell to any one but said Q. M. or C., any portion of his surplus provisions under penalty of having to "account for it" to the person so ordering? And is a farmer bound by such order?—For instance: A [illegible]leman, exempted from C. S. service by State law, has fifty barrels of corn to spare; of this amount he has already engaged four (4) barrels to a soldier for the use of his family, and has received the compensation therefor. To myself, by fair and legal transaction, and for my family necessity, he owes several barrels. These agents above refered to, forbid his delivering a particle of the corn so engaged, and order him to retain it for the Government. Is the order of any force? If so in this case, and the same plan is adopted through the whole county, and through the whole district, on what is it proposed to feed the nonproducing class of our people "The laborer is worthy of his hire;" and I desire to ascertain if it is allowed him. I must have corn, as well as other things; and am I, and are others, to be driven to the necessity of adopting underhanded measures to supply absolute demands? I am sure our government designs not to corrupt or starve its people; and I hope to hear a word from you in regard to a matter, which if carried out as it has been commenced, will very soon prove oppressive.

Yours truly,
M.

The following wounded soldiers in the engagement at Fort Anderson, were received at General Hospital No. 4, Wilmington, on Sunday, 19th inst:

A. M. Colvin, Co. B,	1st N. C. Batt.,	arm broken.
Wm. E. Barden, Co. A,	"	in neck.
J. G. Reason, Co. B,	"	hand.
L. Lancaster, Co. F,	40th N. C. Regiment,	right arm amputated.
— Mason, Co. I,	"	head, mortally.
L. M. Rich, Co. H,	"	hip and thigh severely.
W. H. Jordan, Co. F,	"	thigh, severely.
Lt. J. Z. Davis, Co. A,	"	abdomen, since dead.

NORTH CAROLINA PRODUCTS.—The editor of the Charlotte *Bulletin* gives his experience during a recent visit to Eastern North Carolina. He says:

Sorghum, or more properly speaking, syrup, was in abundance. Every farmer now produces more or less of it, and generally of most excellent quality. We saw some which we think was equal to any of the celebrated New Orleans sugar house syrup. Sugar was rather a scarce article, and we saw none after crossing the line of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. *Long sweetening* is decidedly "all the go" among our Eastern friends, and, after repeated trials, we don't know but we prefer it to *short sweetening*. And sweet potatoes! none such are seen anywhere else. Of the mammoth order it requires a huge oven to bake a single one, and then, when it is baked until the outside is thickly crusted over with candy, it is without any addition, a most delicious pudding for a large family—a small one, to finish it, would have to eat cold pudding for supper. It has always appeared to us that the dinner (roasted potatoes) given by Marion to the British officer who visited him in the swamp, was not such a bad affair, and that his biographer, in this instance, entirely failed in his purpose of eliciting the sympathy of his readers for the suffering and heroism of Marion and his men. There is not a bit of suffering or heroism in eating roasted potatoes. We could make a good dinner off of them at any time.

We must not forget to add that we were treated to some excellent home made scuppernong wine, which, to our taste, was as good as any foreign wines we ever drank.

COTTON BURNED.—On yesterday Messrs. Holt Brown & Mock lost by fire, in the surburbs of the town, one hundred and twenty-five bales of cotton. It was, as they assert, unquestionably the work of an incendiary.

These gentlemen offer $3000 reward for the persons guilty of this diabolical deed; but it is the duty of every citizen,—one he or she owes to himself or herself, owes to society—to ferret out, and bring the guilty to punishment. We have warned the people that we have incendiaries in our midst—persons who are most bitter enemies to our country and its interest—will they not be warned?—*Sals. Watchman.*

COL. WM. J. HOKE.—This energetic officer, commanding post of Charlotte, is displaying the most commendable energy in the regulation of affairs connected with his immediate speciality. He has organized a military police force which occupy every public place, and the preservation of order, where everything is so favorable to confusion, is a task so difficult that its successful accomplishment is worthy all praise. It becomes the duty of every good citizen to aid Col. Hoke in his efforts to keep down lawlessness, and to preserve that decorum which disciplines the mind for any emergency. The time may not be distant when our own city may be threatened by the public enemy. It will then be much easier for our people to realize the value of Col. Hoke's administration, in the lack of confusion and panic which has, unhappily, pervaded other places. Let us all give to the commandant our best assistance in his arduous duties.—*Char. Bul.*

A CORRECT DECISION.—Recently on the trial of two men, Messrs. Mundy and McPherson, arrested by the Provost Marshal of Atlanta, on a charge of treason, Judge Lochrane, of Macon, decided most emphatically that Provost Marshals, by the law of our land, have no right to arrest persons outside of the army and navy. If they take such authority, it is an arbitrary assumption of power. Citizens can only be arrested upon warrants issued upon oath, and can only be arrested by the civil officers, and be tried by civil courts. These rights are guaranteed in the Constitution, and it can only be altered by the people.—*Chronicle & Sentinel.*

IF every man's breast could be looked into there would be found the image of some woman.

COUNTY COURT.—On Wednesday Mr. John P. Beck qualified as Deputy County Court Clerk, and the following lists of Assessors and Takers of Tax lists were made:

LIST OF ASSESSORS.

Raleigh District No. 1.—(West side Fayetteville st.)—R S Tucker, C W D Hutchings and Thomas Briggs.

No 2—(East side Fayetteville st)—M R Royster, Eldridge Smith and Jordan Womble.

St Matthews.—N Ivey, Geo W Norwood and Robt Trawick.

St Mark's—R W Wynne, Peterson Dunn and M H Allen.

St Mary's—W R Poole, M C Hodge and W L Fort.

Middle Creek—Wm Ballentine, J H Alford and Jas Adams.

Barton's Creek—W S Thompson, Jas Woods and Jesse Penny.

Swift Creek—T G Whitaker, J M Jones and Allen Adams.

Kitt's Creek—C Lowe, Wm George and H Weatherspoon.

Lick Creek—F Bevers, W W Nichols and B C Dunn.

House's Creek—J D Hays, B A Perry and J H Rogers.

Marks' Creek—N Price, W H Hood and B Blake.

White Oak—H Hudson, John Scott and Leroy Mitchell.

Crabtree—S Wiggins, L Jackson and N T Thompson.

Buckhorn—J H Collins, Jesse Burt and J H Burt.

Buffalo—Jos Fowler, Dr Hartsfield and D Scarborough.

New Light—Wm Laws, P S Rogers and George McDowell.

Wake Forrest—G B Allen, J R Dunn and S H Dunn.

Cross Roads—H A Hodge, C H Horton and R Upchurch.

Fish Dam—C J Rogers, A G Ferrell and W D Holloway.

Little River—B T Strickland, J G High and D B Griffin.

Panther Branch—Simon Smith, S S Turner and J H Adams.

Carey—A K Clements, W R Alford and A F Page.

TAKERS OF TAX LISTS.

Raleigh District—R W Seawell
Barton's Creek—W S Thompson
Beaver Creek—J C Hunter
St Matthews—Nathan Ivy
St Marks—R W Wynne
St Mary's—W R Poole
Middle Creek—Jas Adams
Swift Creek—T G Whitaker
Kitt's Creek—C Lowe
Lick Creek—F Bevers
House's Creek—J H Rogers
Mark's Creek—N Price
White Oak—H Hudson
Crabtree—Dr T W Young
Buffalo—Jos Fowler
New Light.—P S Rogers
Cross Roads—H A Hodge
Fish Dam—C J Rogers
Little River—B T Strickland
Panther Branch—J J L McCullers
Carey—Leonard House
Buckhorn—J H Collins
New Hill—Green Beckwith
Wake Forrest—Jno R Dunn.—*Progress.*

DEATH OF A DWARF IN PARIS.—The death of a celebrity, a dwarf, in Paris, the French counterpart of the American Tom Thumb, is recorded. In his sixteenth year he was placed in the establishment of the Dutchess of Orleans, the mother of the citizen king, and was so small at that age that he passed for an infant, and so dressed. During the stormy period of the first revolution, secret dispatches were sent by him, which thus reached without suspicion the royal family of France. To the day of his death this Dwarf, named Richburg, received a pension from the Orleans family of 3000 francs a year, equivolent to £120 of our money. During the last thirty years he has lived in the same house, in the Fauburg St. Germain. Unlike Tom Thumb, he had a horror of appearing in public, and for nearly half a life time has never crossed the threshold of his own door. Not the least remarkable feature in the career of this creature is the fact that he lived to the age of ninety-two years.—*English Paper.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out in Danville, Va., on Wednesday last, which destroyed the large brick storehouse occupied by Messrs. Grassy & Rison, the wood storehouse of Mr. E. N. Sorey, (in which the fire originated,) a shed called the market house, and several cabins and outhouses in the rear of the Pannel House. The buildings contained a large quantity of merchandize and provisions belonging to the occupants and various other parties. The total loss is estimated, the Register says, at two millions of dollars.

The buildings in the vicinity of the fire, regarded as in danger, were emptied of their contents, and the streets for a considerable distance were blocked up with them, which afforded a harvest for plunderers, which it is said was not neglected.

If thy people go out to battle against their enemy, withersoever thou shalt send them, and pray unto the Lord toward the city which thou hast chosen, and toward the house that I have built for thy name.

Then hear thou in heaven their prayer and their supplication, and maintain their cause.—[1 Kings, viii, 44, 45.

If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray and see my face, turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from Heaven, and will forgive their sins, and will heal their land. [II Chron, vii. 14, See I Kings, viii, 37.

AN IMMENSE CONTRACT.—Mr. D. Goldsmith, who resides at the Hague, has acquired a concession for lighting Moscow with gas. It is granted for thirty years and gives him the exclusive privilege of laying gas pipes and other fittings on the streets of Moscow for that time. The number of buildings will require one hundred and fifty thousand lights. Moscow has more than four hundred hotels, and three thousand coffee houses, inns and gin shops; these are open all night, as the inhabitants seldom go to bed before two or three in the morning, and during the winter scarcely ever remaining in the streets. The number of shops and magazines is four times greater than in Petersburg. According to the terms of the contract the gas will cost for private lighting five rubles, or eight shillings per thousand cubic feet (English measure.) The concession will require colossal gas works, but there can be no doubt it promises in a financial point of view good results.

The following is an alarming evidence of the progress of the photographic art:

A lady last week had her likeness taken by a photographist; and he executed it so well that her husband prefers it to be original.

A BOY having run away from school to go to sea, his friends wrote him that death would be perpetually staring him in the face; to which he replied, "well what of that? Every ship is provided with shrouds."

The skin of a boiled egg applied to a bile will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

IS THERE ANY HOPE FOR US?

The hour is dark says the *Biblical Recorder* the darkest that the people of the Confederate States have yet seen. Sherman's triumphant march through Georgia; and the fall of Savannah; the capture of Fort Fisher in our own State, the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by the enemy and the probable consequences of their disasters have greatly depressed the public mind. The future is full of peril. Sherman pressing Beauregard back from Columbia by the force of superior numbers; Thomas is preparing to sweep through Mississippi and Alabama, and Grant with his large army is in Lee's front. At other points, too, they are pressing us. What then? Is it useless longer to continue the struggle? We give below an extract from one of our exchanges which answers the question.

"Is there then any hope for us? We can answer, yes!—the very same that there was in the beginning of the war, not more not less—hope in God. Then we had no right to hope for success any other way, but through His favor. If we looked for it from any other source our hope was unfounded, sinful, atheistic. We know or ought to have known, at the first that, divine power and mercy were our own salvation. And they are equally so now, and are not one little more so.—And they are now as competent to work out our deliverance as they were then. Our cause is not sunk beyond their ability to save it. And it never can sink so low as that. In the very last extremity they can raise it up, and crown it with victory—unless in our madness and unbelief we abandon it ourselves. It can never be too late to cherish our hope in God, as long as we remain steadfast to right and duty. He will not forsake us until we forsake them.

Nor do any disasters, however many and great, prove that God does not and will not favor our cause—that we have no reason to hope in His interposition on our behalf. We must walk by faith, and not by sight. We must not judge by appearances. His high and mysterious will is not always as it *seems* to be. As high power and mercy can bring deliverance to the most desperate cause, so they often wait until the cause is desperate before they appear for its help. Our faith and hope must not stand on visible evidences of His disfavor. Otherwise they are not faith and hope at all, but mere natural belief and expectation founded on our human reasonings. The faith and hope which He requires and which He has promised to accept and crown with blessings, rest on Himself alone. They grew out of His own power and mercy, they are supported only by His own word, naked and simple; they are sustained entirely by the riches, inexhaustible and eternal, of His own divine attributes. Hence they do not fluctuate with the ever changing appearance of that which is visible, and the favorable or unfavorable aspect of outward circumstances. But they survive amid disasters, and triumph over misfortune, and perish, if they ever do perish, when all is lost. When deep calleth unto deep, when all His waves and His billows, raised by His command and raging by His appointment, are gone over us, even then we are taught to say, "Why art thou cast down, oh my soul; and why art thou disquieted within me? Hope thou in God; for I shall yet praise Him for the help of His countenance!"

We pretend not to say, no man dares to affirm what the will of God is as to the issue of the present war and the fate of these Confederate States. But this we do say, while an omnipotent and most merciful God reigns, we have no reason to despair, there is still help and hope for us. Grant that we are not able to withstand our enemies. We never were able ourselves, and with God for our help we are able now as we ever were. Grant that we do not deserve that help. We never did deserve it. We are a people meriting destruction. But our hope is in His mercy. He is a God who heareth prayer. He spared guilty Israel at the intercession of Moses. He will spare us when He has brought us to the brink of destruction, if, putting our faith in Him alone, we seek His help."

MILITARY PUNISHMENT IN OLDEN TIMES.—A writer in the Army and Navy Journal groups some very interesting facts in reference to the subject of military punishments, as practiced in former times, showing the barbarious severity employed by the nations of antiquity in the enforcement of discipline and the maintenance of a high soldiery spirit in their military organizations. The discipline of the ancient Asiastic nations is shown to be cruel to the last degree, the slightest offence of the soldier being punished by torments, which, in this day, are scarcely visited upon the extremest offenders.

In the Roman army, before the time of Crassus, military punishment was also very severe, but was still merciful as compared with that of cotemporary nations. Scourging among the Romans was the commonest punishment, but Roman scourging was much less severe than the Austrian or Russian. The higher officers had power to whip with rods, the centurians with vine sticks. If a soldier caught and held a centurian's vine he was degraded or cashiered; if he broke it, he was put to death. The Roman allies were whipped with birches, as refractory school boys used to be chastised.

Disobedience of orders involved the penalty of death at the will of the general, and desertion was punished first by whipping and subsequently by sale into low grades of slavery. It was very common also to feed the troops who behaved badly in any way with barley instead of wheat. Corps which ran away under peculiar circumstances, were made to lie without the camp, without shelter of any kind, until they recovered their reputation; and one instance is recorded where a body of troops, who had proved delinquent, were made to swear that they would never henceforth take food or drink unless in a standing position, except when obliged by sickness to do so.

A SINGULAR HISTORY.—In the year 1836 the city of Buffalo New York, contained among its population a citizen of indefatigable industry and untiring enterprise.

Whole blocks of capacious warehouses were erected by him, new streets were laid out, graded, paved and lighted upon his recommendation and with his assistance: and no public undertaking was considered sure of success without the sanction and aid of this public spirited citizen. The crash of 1837 came, and caused him to totter.

To sustain his credit for a few days, in an evil hour he committed a deed which consigned him to the State Prison. Pardoned out, and no ineradical stigma, save that inseparable from misfortune attaching to his name, he came to New York city and started the hotel business at the corner of Broadway and Courtland streets. Failing in this, he went to "Long Island's sea girt shore" and took the celebrated Bath House, a summer establishment.

Soon disgusted with his luck there, he left this region of the civilization altogether, and sought the solitudes of Western Virginia as a place of quiet and rest during the remainder of his days.

He settled in what has proved to be the heart of the West Virginia oil region—and now this unfortunate yet lucky, this untiring irrepressible man concludes his strange, eventful history by leaving to his heirs a large fortune, valued at three millions of dollars. He bore the well known name of Rathbun.

HON. D. Perry has received the appointment of Judge of the Confederate States Court for the District of South Carolina vice Hon. A. G. Magrath, who resigned in consequence of having been elected Governor of the State.

The dove was the first newspaper carrier, when one morning it went out and fetched a leaf for Noah. It contained a paragraph on the weather, notifying him that the heavy rain-storm had subsided.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charlotte.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 22.

Passengers from below report raiding parties having been at Union and Abbeville, S. C. They destroyed much property. The report lacks confirmation.

The force left at Columbia said to be insignificant—has been expelled.

A large force will reach Chester to-day. They move rapidly.

The city is full of the wildest rumors, and reliable information is contraband.

Northern News.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.

Northern papers of the 20th, including the evening edition of the Baltimore *American*, received. The news from South Carolina is all received from the Richmond papers. The *American's* caption reads—"Glorious News—Evacuation of Charleston—This Place of Treason Ours—The Old Flag floats over Sumter Again," &c.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor has been released from Fort Warren on parole. He will be exchanged.

Gold on Monday 202.

From Europe.

RICHMOND, Feb. 23.

European advices say an Imperial meeting of the French Privy Council was held in Paris on the 4th inst., at which affairs with America in connection with those of the Mexican Empire, formed the principal object of the meeting. It is understood that the Council's final agreement was, to abstain for the present from all movements, without however, indulging fear of its security.

The British Parliament opened on the 6th instant.

In the Queen's address, the following paragraph occurs:

"Civil war in North America still continues.—Her Majesty regards steadfastly her neutrality between the contending parties, but would rejoice at friendly relations between them."

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby referred to the termination of the reciprocity treaty, and the treaty regulating the naval force in the Lakes, as measures framed in a spirit of hospitality to the English fishery question, and with all risks and dangers of war, Her Majesty's government will be deeply responsible if they are not fully awake to the position in which this country is placed by these acts of the government of the United States."

A MOUNTAIN OF SALT IN ST. DOMINGO.—In the south side of St. Domingo, in the province o Azua, is the most singular salt deposit to be found in the world. There is here a mountain of salt six miles long, from one half to a mile wide, and from four to five hundred feet high. In some places where the sides of the mountain are nearly perpendicular, large cliffs of salt are exposed to view, while in other parts a coating of dirt from ten to thirty feet deep covers the salt.

This salt, in its crude state, contains 96,75 per cent. pure salt. A railroad, some 20 miles in length is to be constructed, which will bring the salt to the little port of Barahona.

BORAX *vs* ROACHES AND BUGS.—At the last meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History a report was made by a member on the water bugs and cockroaches that infest our houses. The experiment was tried by sprinkling it around every crack and crevice suspected of affording shelter to these insects, with this affect: that after three or four days quantities of dead ones were found on the floors, and hardly a live one in the house. Another experiment was tried by confining two hearty specimens in a bottle, with a little borax at the bottom of it, with air freely admitted.

At the end of twenty-four hours one was found dead, and the other was quite feeble; in thirty-six hours the last one was dead. Thus proving this simple and perfect remedy, the value of which most housekeepers will appreciate.

A PERSON entering the House of Commons when Parliament was sitting, exclaimed.

"These are good gentlemen, I could work for them all my life for nothing."

"What trade are you, my good friend?" said one of the attendants.

"A ropemaker," was the reply.

COMMON POLITENESS.—Two gentlemen having a difference, one went to the other's door and wrote "scoundrel" upon it. The other called upon his neighbor and was answered by a servant that his master was not at home. "No matter," was the reply, "I only wished to return his visit, as he left his name at my door this morning."

DIED,

At his residence in Hillsboro', on Sunday morning last Mr. Henry C. Stroud, aged about forty years. He was for many years a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and was much respected by his fellow-citizens and all who knew him.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE CHATHAM RAILROAD COMPANY,
RALEIGH, February 23, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co., in Raleigh, on Thursday the 24 day of March, 1865.
W. W. PASS,
261—td Treasurer.

Office Chief Quartermaster, C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.

CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PEIRCE, WHO do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts as required by circular of the 3d inst., will be reported (together with all detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.
H. R. HOOPER,
261—tf Major and Chief Q. M.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY ON THE 3RD OF THIS MONTH a Negro Boy named George. He is a bright skinned mulatto, about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high and claims to be a barber. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in any jail or his delivery to either W. F. Askew & Co., Raleigh, or to Dr. W. J. Hawkins at Ridgeway.
Feb. 22d, 1865. 259—

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.
Price per hundred 75 00
" " doz. 10 00
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